

FRENCH PIERCE BULGAR BORDER: MONTENEGRINS REPULSE ENEMY

Toutons, However, Continue To Forge Ahead In Their Drive And Have Reached Morava Valley, Crossing It At One Point

BUT LONDON NOW EXPECTS BIG SURPRISE IN SERBIA

Kitchener's Departure Lifts The Gloom From Britishers, And It Is Believed War Head Will Turn Tables On Invaders Soon

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, November 8.—The Toutons continued to make progress in their great drive against Serbia yesterday, but the Austrians received a setback and the French in the South won a victory over the Bulgarians. Menace to hope for ultimate success in the Balkans is growing and there is a general impression now that the tables soon will be turned on the invaders.

In Northern Serbia yesterday the Toutons made progress at many points, according to their claims. The advance has reached the Morava valley, it is said, and at one point the enemy has succeeded in crossing the valley.

The Toutons are meeting with stubborn resistance, but reports say their armies are making better progress than foreseen. The character of the territory had been counted upon to give the Serbians more of an advantage, but the losses of the Serbs are telling much to the advantage of the invaders.

Montenegrins Repulse Austrians
In the northwest yesterday the Montenegrins claim to have repulsed an Austrian army with heavy losses. The Austrians were attacking from the Herzegovina border, but all of their attempts, which were made over a wide area, to break the Serbian front and penetrate Serbia were frustrated, it is declared.

In the southern part of the Balkan zone, the French are reported to have pierced the Bulgarian frontier defenses and to have penetrated Bulgaria for some distance at several points. The French have a large force operating there, it is understood, and the British are reinforcing them daily. The British reinforcements may explain the success of the French to a large measure. Many reinforcements are leaving Salonika daily. No figures on the number of soldiers being landed is available for publication, but it is thought the number runs much above the early estimates announced in parliament.

Reason For New Optimism
The feeling of optimism in London is partly due to the reports of the large reinforcements. Taken with the announcement that Lord Kitchener will direct the campaign, the feeling reflects a general opinion that favorable developments may be expected shortly, even though Greece does not come to the aid of the Allies; and Greek aid is no longer counted upon for the immediate future.

According to reports from Paris Lord Kitchener conferred with Premier Briand, General Joffre, the French commander, and General Gallieni, commander of the fortifications of Paris, in the French capital before leaving for the Balkans. It is thought the secretary of war at this conference arranged for further French cooperation in the northeast. The conference is said to have been the first of Lord Kitchener's departure for the Balkans.

RUSSIANS INCREASE FURY OF OFFENSIVE

Reports Say They Have Extended Their Lines Considerably

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, November 8.—Instead of slackening their offensives the Russians are increasing the intensity of them and are meeting with success.

West of Riga and southwest of Dvinsk they have extended their lines and by vigorous assaults have penetrated the German positions in the region of Lake Swenton. They claim to have taken 8000 prisoners. Reports from German sources say the Germans themselves have taken 6000 prisoners. No decisive results are reported from the other regions of the east front, but the fighting continues to be severe.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

When you have a bad cold you want a remedy that will not only give relief, but effect a prompt and permanent cure, a remedy that is pleasant to take, a remedy that contains nothing injurious. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all these requirements. It acts on nature's plan, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions and restores the system to a healthy condition. This remedy has a world wide sale and use, and can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

ARMY OF CARRANZA IS PREPARING FOR ADVANCE ON VILLA

Campaign To Destroy 'Pancho' In His Stronghold At Naco Under Way

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
DOUGLAS, November 8.—With the arrival of General Obregon at Agua Prieta, preparations have begun there that indicate the immediate beginning of an attack which has for its object the extermination of General Villa and his army.

It is known General Carranza has issued an order to this effect and the prevailing belief is that General Obregon has been sent to Agua Prieta for that purpose, acting in conjunction with General Calles, the Agua Prieta commander.

According to reports from Naco, Villa is preparing to defend himself against this campaign. Most of his artillery and cavalry have reached that border town, and while his intentions are unknown, all signs point to Naco as the scene of the next battle. If Villa fails in his stand here, it is thought his power will be broken.

GRECIAN CABINET IS REORGANIZED

Skouloudis, New Premier, Completes Task and Policy of Neutrality Will Continue

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
ATHENS, November 8.—M. Skouloudis, who was instructed by King Constantine to form a new cabinet, following refusal of the chamber of deputies to give the Zaimis ministry a vote of confidence, has completed the task, and it is believed the crisis has been averted.

The personnel of the new cabinet is the same as that of the Zaimis ministry, with the exception of the premier. Skouloudis is taking the portfolio of minister of foreign affairs in the place of Zaimis.

While the chamber of deputies will not have to be dissolved for the present at least, with Zaimis eliminated from the ministry and it is thought the crisis has passed, the sentiment of former Premier Venizelos remains to be confronted. The premier heads the war party and its favor with the people is declared to be growing constantly.

There is much speculation over the course the new premier will take, but it is believed he will favor neutrality or he would not now enjoy the king's favor, as Zaimis was appointed, it is said to thwart the desires of the political leaders lined up with Venizelos.

Many predict, however, that the king will not obtain a ministry favored by parliament until he restores Venizelos or another of his party. This, however, would be tantamount to admission of defeat by the king, and might be considered a negative indication of Greece's entry into the war.

NAVAL ORDNANCE IS EQUAL TO ANY

Fourteen-Inch Guns For New Warships Are Rifles of Wonderful Force

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, November 8.—Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, chief of the bureau of ordnance, made public his annual report yesterday. The report said that the United States is keeping pace with the world in the development of ordnance.

"The bureau," says Rear Admiral Strauss, "already has increased the effectiveness of the 14-inch guns of the new warships California, Mississippi and Idaho, by increasing the caliber to 30 and arranging for more chamber space." "They have been given exhaustive tests and have been found capable of oblique penetration of the heaviest side armor carried by any warship. While of lower caliber and less in weight, I believe they are equally as powerful as any of the 15-inch guns of other navies now in use."

RIFLES TAKEN FROM POLICE OF PANAMA

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
PANAMA, November 8.—As a result of negotiations between Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, governor of the Canal Zone, and the Panama authorities, the Panama government has deprived the police of the rifles they have been carrying and which they frequently have resorted to in riots with American soldiers. Henceforth the police will carry only revolvers and batons.

STATION AGENTS SHIFTED

A number of changes of station agents on the Kahului Railroad on Maui are reported. Harry Washburn, station agent at Pauwela, is to have the Hamakua office. J. Patterson will go from Hamakua to Wailuku, taking the place of Arthur Brown, who has been temporarily filling that place since Richard Lillio was taken to Kahului some time ago. Brown will get the office at Pauwela.

EMPEROR YOSHIHITO MAKES STATE ENTRY AT KYOTO

People of Ancient Capital Humble Themselves

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

KYOTO, November 8.—Emperor Yoshihito made his entry into Kyoto yesterday afternoon in state, in a cortege which contained the Kashiokodoko, or Divine Mirror. He proceeded to the Shunk-den Palace with the Divine Mirror and there it was enshrined and the first of a series of the ceremonies leading up to the coronation was over.

A church-like hush gripped Kyoto while the cortege was passing to the palace. The silence was for a purpose, however. Its object was to show reverence to the Mikado.

People Prostrate Themselves.
While no cheers or comment came from the crowds as the imperial cortege passed, all unmoved and bowed, thousands sinking to their knees and prostrating themselves.

But when the imperial palace had been reached, and the carriage containing the Kashiokodoko had entered and bogies were sounded to inform the people that the Sacred Mirror had been enshrined, the restraint was broken, and "banzais" filled the air.

In the throngs were many foreigners. Through the master of ceremonies and his aide they were told when the Emperor and the shrine would pass, so when the cortege arrived all joined with the Japanese in cheering and bowing. Representative Americans Present.

Among the Americans present was Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, commander of the United States Asiatic fleet, and official representative of the government; Mrs. Winterhalter; Mrs. Francis B. Harrison, wife of the governor-general of the Philippines; Mrs. Sydney A. Clemen, wife of Major Clemen of the Eighth Infantry, Manila; and Capt. Archibald E. Conesley, military aide to Governor-General Harrison.

The first great ceremony of the coronation will take place Wednesday. Nothing similar to it has ever been seen in the Western world.

TWO CEREMONIES NOW COMPLETED

Two ceremonies in the official coronation program have been completed. They are the departure of the Emperor and his suite from Tokyo and the enshrining of the Kashiokodoko at Shunk-den Palace in Kyoto. The Kashiokodoko occupies the central position in the imperial sanctuary in the palace at Tokyo and may be described as a duplicate of the Divine Mirror, one of the three Sacred Treasures, is enshrined. The Mirror represents the Imperial Ancestress.

Advance accounts of the ceremony indicate the ceremonies thus far have been carried out as follows:

Short Service at Sanctuary.
On November 6 (Tokio time) the Emperor and his party left Tokyo for Kyoto. The Kashiokodoko in the Imperial Sanctuary was also removed to Kyoto. On the day of his majesty's departure, a short service was performed at the Sanctuary, and when it was over a palanquin, called "Ama-no-Haguruma," or the Feathered Wheels of Heaven, was brought up to the southern porch of the Sanctuary. The Kashiokodoko was placed on the palanquin, and the sacred shrine and symbols were carried out of the Palace. When the "Feathered Wheels" left the palace, his majesty also took their departure, following the Kashiokodoko. The procession from the palace to the new Tokyo station was witnessed by huge crowds. The route was appropriately decorated.

Emperor Yoshihito was in the state coach and the procession was in the first official train. The train was reserved for royalties, court dignitaries, high officials, prominent peers and their wives, all dressed in full uniform and court costumes. For the first time the new central terminus presented a scene of royal function.

A Striking Feature.
To foreign observers the mixture of the old and the new was a striking feature. The "jaquin" conveying the Sacred Treasures was carried and guarded by men attired in quaint costumes. These were followed by the Emperor and suite riding in a modern, magnificent state carriage, surrounded by a detachment of the imperial bodyguard and followed by a large number of coronation officials and court ritualists, who wore ancient costumes, though most of them rode in motor stages.

A special coronation train had been constructed by the government railway board, and the Kashiokodoko, the Emperor and party left the capital on this special train amid the acclamation of their loyal subjects.

Arriving at Kyoto, 328 miles from Tokyo, the imperial train was met by high personages and representative officials and citizens, from the station a similar procession as that in Tokyo proceeded to the palace.

Following the enshrining of the Kashiokodoko yesterday at Shunk-den Palace, the stage is set for the coronation tomorrow.

The coronation proper consists of two separate ceremonies: one in the morning before the Kashiokodoko, and the other in the afternoon at the Shishiden Palace.

Prays for Prosperity.
The morning function is a religious, or rather "ancestor worship" ceremony, at which the Emperor formally acquires the Three Sacred Treasures, and prays for the prosperity of his reign. In the afternoon, the Emperor, who had thus solemnized his enthronement before his ancestors, appears at the Shishiden Palace, where, in the presence of the members of the imperial family, high officials and court dignitaries, as well as the representatives of foreign Powers, he formally announces his reign from the "Takamikura," or imperial throne.

The prime minister, representing the entire people of Japan, respectfully offers congratulations and felicitations, as well as leading the three "banzais" or "Long live the Emperor!"

The morning ceremony is held at the Shunk-den Palace, where the Kashiokodoko will be enshrined. This palace has been newly constructed, takes up an area of about 300 square feet, and is built with plain unvarnished wood. It consists of an outer hall, inner hall and shrine. It is in the middle of the inner hall that the Emperor will sit. The Sacred Sword and the Sacred Necktie will be placed on a table near by, and the Sacred Mirror will be enshrined in the Kashiokodoko.

The Kashiokodoko and the Kashiokodoko gate to the south and to the east, respectively of the Shunk-den, will be thrown open early in the morning, and police guards will be detailed about the gates. Outside the gates imperial bodyguard will be placed.

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Assembly in Early Morning.
From early hours of the morning, ministers of state, high officials of the government and officers of the army and navy, court dignitaries, peers, foreign envoys and their wives will begin to assemble in the compound of the Shunk-den. The men will be attired in court robes, which, however, the full dress as for evening, or in uniform. The women will wear special ceremonial robes. The ritualists and other officials in charge of the ceremony will wear ancient court costumes.

The crown prince, princes and princesses of blood and other members of the imperial family, assemble at the Gogoden Palace, which is situated between the Shunk-den Palace and the Shishiden Palace, and is accessible by a corridor from both palaces.

The Emperor and suite will also arrive at this palace, where they change their costumes before going to the coronation before the Kashiokodoko. The Emperor wears the imperial coronation costume.

Meanwhile, the members of the imperial retinue, including the crown prince, princess and princesses of blood, the minister of the imperial household, the Lord Chamberlain, the grand master of ceremonies, the grand master of the household, and other change into court robes.

Ancient Weapons Carried

In the meantime the officials of the coronation commission, assemble in the courtyard of the Shunk-den. Six of the officials are to be posted inside the southern gate of the compound as guards. Fourteen officials take charge of gongs and drums on the right and left of the courtyard, facing the main hall of the Shunk-den. Two scores of courtiers, in robes of ancient style, carry banners in broad case; eight carry bows in covers made of scarlet "aya" silk; eight carry spears also in covers of purple "aya" silk, and eight carry shields. A score of officials carry on their backs bows and quivers of arrows. All these guards wear ancient costumes and sandals, with swords.

At the sound of gongs and drums, commencing the coronation, all officials and dignitaries take their proper posts in the outer hall of the Shunk-den.

When they are all seated, the doors of the shrine are thrown open and the Emperor, in the ritual robes of coronation, enters the shrine in front of the shrine, the words "Kashiokodoko" being recited. The chief ritualist then kneels to the altar and recites a prayer.

Enter At Close Of Prayer.
At the close of the prayer, the Emperor comes into the hall, followed by his suite. Emperor Yoshihito is preceded by the prime minister, the Lord Chamberlain, the grand master of ceremonies, the minister of the imperial household and two chamberlains carrying swords and the imperial seal; followed by the grand chamberlain, the chief aide-de-camp, chamberlains and aides.

His imperial majesty will be escorted by the crown prince, members of the imperial family, the prime minister, the Lord Chamberlain, the grand master of ceremonies, the minister of the imperial household and two chamberlains carrying swords and the imperial seal; followed by the grand chamberlain, the chief aide-de-camp, chamberlains and aides.

Emperor Yoshihito then will occupy a seat in the inner hall. The crown prince, princes and princesses of blood and other members of the imperial family will stand in the southern corridor of the hall, the prime minister, the Lord Chamberlain, the grand master of ceremonies, the minister of the imperial household and two chamberlains carrying swords and the imperial seal; followed by the grand chamberlain, the chief aide-de-camp, chamberlains and aides.

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SUNDAY CLOSING BRINGS PROTEST

Nearly 100,000 Persons Parade In Chicago In Disapproval of Mayor's Order

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
CHICAGO, November 8.—Nearly 100,000 persons participated in a parade here yesterday to express disapproval of Mayor Thompson's recent order to enforce the law calling for the closing of the saloons on Sundays. The parade was under the auspices of the United Societies for Self-Government.

The parade was sanctioned by the police department, permit having been issued by Chief of Police Hamley. A platoon of mounted police was allowed to lead the marchers. The mayor was asked to review the parade, but declined.

The procession moved down Michigan Avenue, on the lake front, forming more than a mile beyond the Loop district, and was so long it took several hours to pass.

Many protests have been made against the Sunday-closing order, but the mayor declares he will not rescind his order. He says the decrease in crime vindicates his judgment.

LONDON STEEPED IN WAR SPIRIT

Everywhere One Goes About British Capital He Is Reminded of Conflict

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, October 25.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—"Can you get away from the war in London?" is often asked by Americans in private letters. "Or is it everywhere in the foreground?"

In answer it can truthfully be said that it would be a most thoughtless individual who could forget the war in London. While the mourning dresses are not so numerous as in Paris, where it seems as if two-thirds of the women are garbed in black, they are increasing here as the British death roll lengthens. But the war is omnipresent in countless manifestations.

There has been no "society," as it was known before the war, for more than a year. Even the dinner party and the theater party have passed away, except those of the most informal character. More than half the men in the stalls at the theaters are in khaki and only a few of the women with them wear evening gowns.

Incidentally the theaters are one by one putting on revues, the demand being altogether for trivialities and not dramatic excellencies, as a relief from the strain. The men on leave or those about to start for the front care only for amusement of the lightest character and go only where they can smoke. As a result there are more revues and more and more theaters permitting smoking in London than ever before.

The shops tell of the national turning away from luxuries. An American woman says the Bond-street jewellers will allow one almost to fix his own taste in the fashionable dressmaking establishments are either closed or voting most of their small staffs to mourning or street dresses.

One lucky class are the photographers. The cheaper studios are rushed to keep up to their orders for photographs for passports while the others say every officer evidently is obliged to leave his picture with all his relatives and friends and to take away with him photographs of them. This makes business brisk, and as a rule the Englishman is not inclined to have many pictures of himself taken.

In the shop windows are the "rolls of honor"—the list of employees of the establishment who have already died. The railwaymen have these in the waiting rooms of their stations and even the theaters are beginning to show these lists. Incidentally if there is a male chorus the programs contain an apology in the way of an explanation that none of them are eligible for military service.

As for the daily papers it is hardly an exaggeration to say that they submit a notation that does not directly or indirectly relate to the war. Here and there is a paragraph or two that it is not fair to classify as relating to the war, but it is consequently in an out-of-the-way corner as if it were a more space-filler. The "small ads" continue their stories of war's effects. Here are three from a single issue of the times:

"Young Officer, leaving again for the front, is anxious to meet someone who will guarantee his mother and invalid sister the necessities of life while away."